

Stages of Second Language Acquisition Checklist

Stage	Sample Student Behaviors	Sample Teacher Behaviors	Questioning Techniques
Preproduction 0–6 months	 □ Points to or provides other nonverbal responses □ Actively listens □ Responds to commands □ May be reluctant to speak, also known as the "silent period" □ Understands more than can produce 	 ☐ Gestures ☐ Language focuses on conveying meanings and vocabulary development ☐ Repetition ☐ Does not force student to speak ☐ Uses pictures/nonlinguistic representation for comprehension 	□ Point to □ Find the □ Put the next to the □ Do you have the □ Is this a? □ Who wants the? □ Who has the?
Early Production 6 months-1 year	 □ Produces one- or two-word utterances □ Participates using key words and familiar phrases □ Says yes or no □ Uses present tense verbs □ Uses repetitive language patterns □ Limited comprehension 	 □ Asks questions that can be answered by yes/no and either/or responses □ Models correct responses □ Ensures a supportive, low-anxiety environment □ Does not overtly call attention to grammar errors 	Yes/no questions (Do you like ice cream?) Either/or (Is this a screwdriver or a hammer?) One-word response (What utensil am I holding in my hand?) General questions that encourage lists of words (What do you see on the board?) Two-word response (Where did he go? To work.)
Speech Emergence 1–3 years	 □ Participates in small-group activities □ Demonstrates comprehension in a variety of ways □ Speaks in short phrases and simple sentences □ Begins to use language more freely □ Makes grammar and pronunciation errors □ Frequently misunderstands jokes 	 □ Focuses content on key concepts □ Provides frequent comprehension checks □ Uses performance-based assessment □ Uses expanded vocabulary □ Asks open-ended questions that stimulate language production 	☐ Why? ☐ How? ☐ How is this like that? ☐ Tell me about ☐ Talk about ☐ Describe ☐ How would you change this part?
Intermediate Fluency 3–5 years	 □ Participates in reading and writing activities to acquire new information □ May experience difficulties in abstract, cognitively-demanding subjects at school, especially when a high degree of literacy is required 	 □ Fosters conceptual development and expanded literacy through content □ Continues to make lessons comprehensible and interactive □ Teaches thinking and study skills □ Continues to be alert to individual differences in language and culture 	 □ What would you recommend/suggest? □ How do you think this story will end? □ What is the story mainly about? □ What is your opinion on this matter? □ Describe/compare □ How are these similar/different? □ What would happen if ? □ Which do you prefer? Why? □ Create
Advanced Fluency 5-7 years	☐ Has near-native level of speech	□ Summarizes □ Teaches note-taking strategies □ Uses fewer visual cues □ Continues to be aware of individual differences in language and culture □ Expands vocabulary using synonyms and antonyms	□ Decide whether □ Retell □ Restate □ What is your opinion on ? □ How would you evaluate ?

Adapted from Krashen & Terrell (1983).

